

THE

Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE:



**Better Quality, Less Tobacco
Needed in 1948**

**Survey Proves Worth
Of Dairy Barn Insulation**

**Portable Dehydrator
A Profitable Investment**



VOLUME III - NUMBER 5

MAY - 1948



Willys-Overland Announces A NEW HYDRAULIC-CONTROL LIFT

To Use With 3-Point-Hitch Implements

FOR FARMING WITH THE UNIVERSAL 'JEEP'

This new hydraulic lift and the 4-wheel-drive Universal "Jeep" offer you the advantages of hydraulic control plus the wide speed range and all-around utility of the "Jeep".

You raise or lower implements by merely moving the touch-control lever beside driver's seat.

You control working-depth and tilt or level implement without leaving your seat.

You can attach an implement in one minute or less by inserting the three link pins.

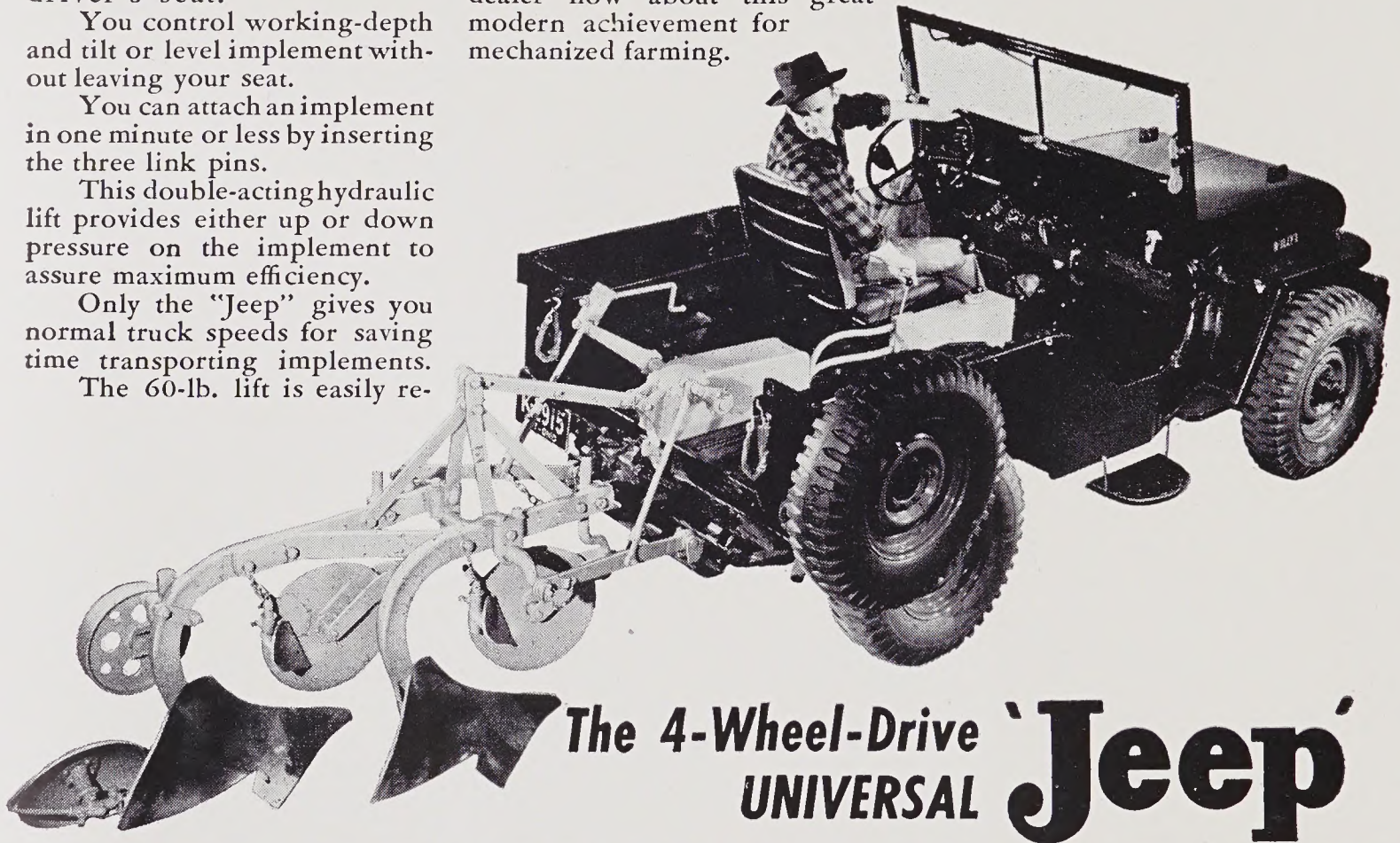
This double-acting hydraulic lift provides either up or down pressure on the implement to assure maximum efficiency.

Only the "Jeep" gives you normal truck speeds for saving time transporting implements.

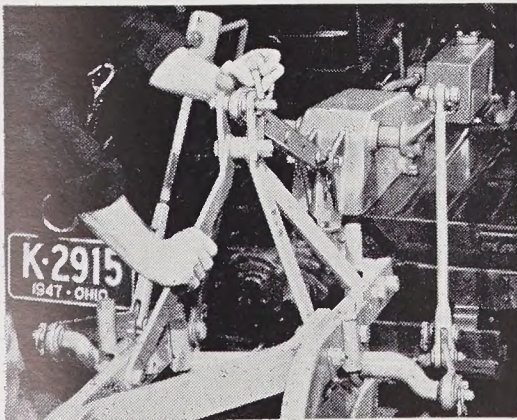
The 60-lb. lift is easily re-

moved by one man, leaving the Universal "Jeep" free for year-round use in hauling and towing on or off the road. You can use your "Jeep" for belt work with power-take-off with lift on or off. The new lift can be installed on any Universal "Jeep".

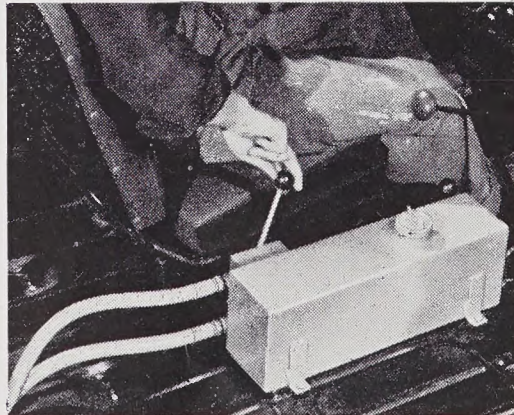
See your Willys-Overland dealer now about this great modern achievement for mechanized farming.



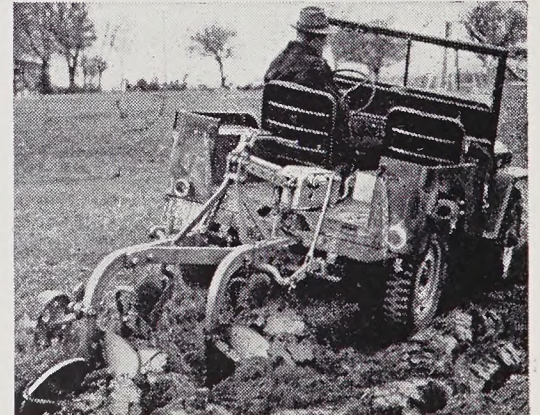
The 4-Wheel-Drive
UNIVERSAL **Jeep**



IN ONE MINUTE you can attach or unhitch implements through simple three-point linkage. Lift can be removed from "Jeep" bed by unscrewing three cap screws.



A LIGHT TOUCH on the hydraulic-control lever lifts, lowers or adjusts implement—you never leave the cushioned, full-back driver's seat of the Universal "Jeep".



THE UNIVERSAL 'JEEP' serves as a 4-wheel-drive tractor with hydraulic-lift implements and as a general utility vehicle for scores of farm jobs all year long.

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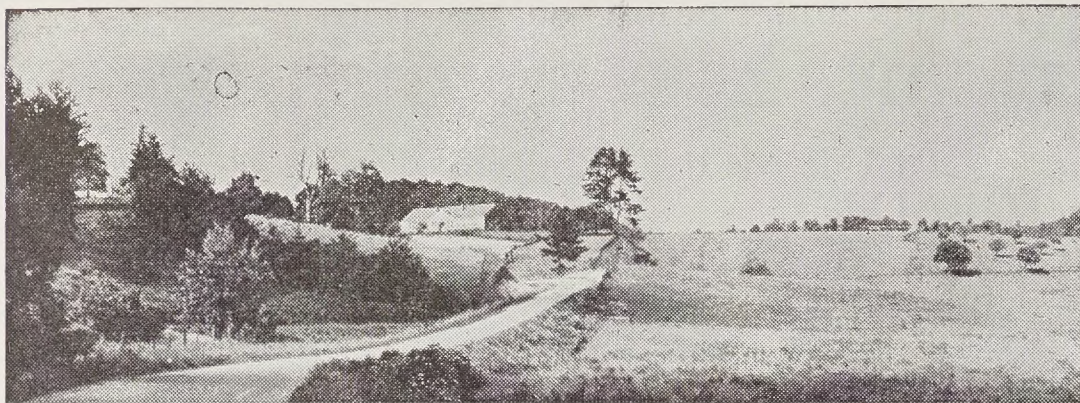
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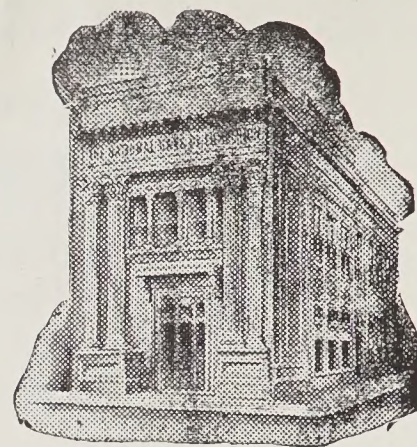
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OUR FRONT COVER

Beauty in the Sandhills is not confined to the peaches,
as the pretty maids on our front
cover will prove.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

Better Quality, Less Tobacco Needed in 1948

By M. A. MORGAN

Director Field Service

Tobacco Associates

IN order to take care of Domestic and Foreign requirements in flue-cured tobacco we need:

1. Ten per cent larger yields per acre than the yields of 1946 and 1947.
2. A larger proportion of Cigarette grades.

We can get this by:

1. Closer spacing in rows—more plants per acre.
2. Liberal fertilization without too much nitrogen.
3. High-topping, careful suckering and good cultivation.

Here are the facts about the flue-cured tobacco picture as it now presents itself to leaders in the industry:

Total world consumption of U.S. grown flue-cured tobacco during the calendar year 1947 approximated 1,200 million pounds.

Stocks and production reports indicate that in 1947 nearly 700 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco were used in the United States and about 500 million pounds in foreign countries. Exports last year were 459 million pounds but stocks in foreign countries were reduced fully 40 million pounds during the year.

Domestic consumption of cigarettes continued to increase during the last half of the calendar year, which is the first half of the 1947-48 marketing year.

Domestic manufacturers have recently purchased sizable quantities of stabilization tobacco. Stocks at the beginning of the next marketing season will be smaller in proportion to the present rate of usings than they were during the 1930's.

Flue-cured tobacco stocks in foreign countries are small. Unless a considerable volume of stabilization stocks are moved into export trade prior to the beginning of the next marketing season, foreign stocks at that time will be near wartime levels.

With these facts in mind, it is necessary that our flue-cured growers attempt to grow more and better quality leaf this year. We must not forget that acreage will be reduced by approximately 28 per cent this year over the 1947 season. This means that if we are to meet the demands, and continue

to compete with foreign countries which are making inroads on our flue-cured tobacco production, we must produce more on the acreage allocated, and at the same time attempt to produce a larger percentage of cigarette grades.

Since the market demand in this and foreign countries is more and more for cigarette quality smoking leaf, there is every reason in the world why flue-cured producers should concentrate on quality.

At a meeting held recently in Raleigh to discuss the possibility for improving the smoking quality of flue-cured leaf, many helpful hints were given by men "who know tobacco best"—the tobacco agronomist and the Experiment Station man.

Information provided by the Stabilization Corporation also was helpful in visualizing—through the medium of cold but revealing statistics—why emphasis must be placed on quality.

These statistics show that in the Old and Middle belts more of the less desirable tobacco was received by the Stabilization Corporation than in the other belts. This means that growers in these belts have farther to go than those in the other belts in raising the quality of their tobacco.

Helpful hints on how this can be done came from Dr. W. E. Caldwell of the N. C. Experiment Station and R. R. Bennett, Tobacco Agronomist of the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service.

Dr. Caldwell gave experimental data showing that:

(1) Lugs, cutters and thin leaf carry more sugar and less nicotine than heavy leaf, and therefore is more desirable for use in cigarettes.

(2) Excess nitrogen fertilizer increases the nicotine and decreases the sugar content of the leaf.

(3) Some of the broad leaf varieties will produce around 65 percent lugs and cutters. Some narrow leaf varieties will produce only 18 percent lugs and cutters.

(4) Close spacing and high topping will increase the desirable smoking

grades, the per acre yield and the value.

Mr. Bennett gave some ABC's growers could follow to produce more desirable cigarette quality. He recommended (a) use broad leaf varieties such as 400-402-yellow special or disease resistant varieties carrying broad leaf; (b) use 2-10-6 fertilizer on heavy lands, 3-9-6 on light lands and do not use an excessive amount of nitrogen; (c) mix fertilizer thoroughly with soil; (d) space 18-22 inches in



The horn worm takes a heavy toll in the tobacco fields each year. Cut and turn stalks under to control.

four foot rows; (e) top high to get from 16-24 leaves, and (f) cure, grade and handle tobacco carefully.

The Extension Service has printed several thousand copies of these regulations and it is hoped that growers will secure and study them.

Information from the Stabilization Corporation showed the percentage of flue-cured the corporation received from the 1947 gross sales in each belt, and a grouping of grades into probable use by types or belts.

These statistics, included in the accompanying tabulation, clearly indicate the need for greater emphasis on higher quality smoking leaf.

Cash receipts of United States farmers were about 4.5 billion dollars for the first two months of 1948, about 10 per cent more than in January-February last year.

Growers of lettuce in North Carolina will plant about 1,300 acres this year, compared with 1,200 acres harvested in 1947.

Survey Proves Worth of

NOW controlled ventilation and proper insulation in a dairy barn returned 42 per cent of the money invested during a 60-day period is the graphic story told by a recent milk production test of two Holstein herds.

The test was conducted by the New Jersey State College of Agriculture in an effort to prove or disprove the many theories that have been advanced regarding the effect of barn conditions on health and production of dairy cows.

Recent analysis of the figures developed in the test, which extended from February 12 to April 13, 1947, prove conclusively that a barn which is drafty uninsulated and without control of ventilation lowers milk production appreciably.

It was a 9 per cent loss of milk output in the New Jersey test. The dollar loss amounted to \$313 for the period, or \$4.81 each day. In addition, the best cow in that herd died and eight others became sick because of rapid changes in temperature and a high humidity with resulting dampness inside the barn which lacked means of controlling these conditions.

The two herds under test were typical of dairy cows throughout the country. The owner of herd "A" has worked closely with the county agent in developing a good Holstein herd, mostly purebred and above-average producers. Herd "M" consisted of better grade Holsteins with only a few

purebred. But despite the fact that the "A" herd was made up of better individual producers, its production declined steadily from beginning to end of the test. Production from the "M" herd was virtually uniform and rose during the last 15 days.

These results are laid directly to the difference in construction of the two barns in which the cows were kept.

Barn "A" was the typical two-story, partial bank structure, 32 x 96 feet in size. The bank wall was of



In the "A" barn, shown here, fluctuations were rapid with temperature changing as much as 20 degrees, from 38 to 58 in one 24-hour period. Relative humidity was 85 or over on 30 nights and ranged from 82 to 91 per cent. Condensation was heavy on the stone wall in the "A" barn during most of the test. After cold nights, walls and ceiling were wet. The "M" barn remained dry throughout with the exception of condensation on uninsulated windows, doors and foundation curb on two days.

stone and the other walls were a single thickness of boards. These board walls, the seven-foot back wall of the stone underground and the overhead hay-mow constituted the only protection against cold. There was no positive means of ventilation. The owner followed the practice of so many farmers—opening or closing doors and windows, and hanging sacks over the openings on particularly cold nights.

The "M" barn had been built ten years before the test and carried out modern construction ideas. It was a 34 x 80 foot, one-story building covered with asbestos inside and out and insulated with batts of mineral wool in walls and roof. Ventilation was accomplished by two exhaust fans thermostatically controlled. The insulation cost \$241 and the ventilating system \$213. The barn was built in 1937 to replace one that had been destroyed by fire and the owner asked the Extension Service for a design embody-

ing fire-safe construction at low cost. In addition to enclosing the structure with asbestos material, the mineral wool insulation gave added protection because it cannot burn.

During the test, careful checks were made on temperatures and humidities in the two barns. Outside temperatures varied as much as 32 degrees in a single day, but the variation inside the insulated "M" barn was never more than 6 degrees in a 24-hour period. Humidities in this barn only ranged from 72 to 84 per cent and reached 85 or more on but 11 nights. As a result, there was no moisture condensation in the "M" barn except on windows, doors and foundation curb which were not insulated—and this on only two different ways. This uniformly dry interior had much to do with the production record of the "M" herd.

It was an entirely different story in the "A" barn. Here the temperature varied as much as 20 degrees in some 24-hour periods and the interior was wet with condensed moisture during most of the test, especially on the underground stone wall. After cold nights, the ceiling and all walls were wet and the first morning chore was to open all windows and doors to air out the barn. Humidity was high, ranging between 82 and 91 per cent



During the test, careful checks were made on temperatures and humidities in "M" barn, shown here. Outside temperatures varied as much as 32 degrees in a single day, but the variation inside the insulated "M" barn was never more than 6 degrees in a 24-hour period. Humidities in this barn only ranged from 72 to 84 per cent and reached 85 or more on but 11 nights of the 60-day test. As a result, there was no moisture condensation in the "M" barn except on windows, doors and foundation curb which were not insulated—and this on only two different days. This uniformly dry interior had much to do with the production record of the "M" herd.



Barn "A"—The typical two-story, partial bank structure, 32 x 96 feet in size. The bank wall was of stone and other walls were a single thickness of boards. These board walls, the seven-foot back wall of stone underground and the overhead hay-mow constituted the only protection against cold. There was no positive means of ventilation. The owner followed the practice of so many farmers—opening or closing doors and windows, and hanging sacks over the openings on particularly cold nights.

Dairy Barn Insulation

and exceeded 84 on more than 30 of the 60 nights.

This high humidity with resulting dampness caused one cow to die of pneumonia and arthritis. She was producing 63½ pounds of milk a day when taken sick the third week in February. Eight other cows also were affected and even though these recovered, production was off to the point where three of them had to be sold.

During the test, milk was bringing \$5.73 per hundred pounds. The following table shows the amount of milk produced by the two herds and its dollar value for the 60 days:

HERD "A"

1st 15 days	16,025 lbs.	\$918.23
2nd " "	15,150 "	868.10
3rd " "	14,580 "	835.43
4th " "	12,880 "	738.02
	58,635 "	\$3,359.78

HERD "M"

1st 15 days	9,750 lbs.	\$558.68
2nd " "	9,210 "	527.73
3rd " "	9,755 "	558.96
4th " "	10,125 "	580.16
	38,840 "	\$2,225.53

An analysis of these figures shows that if the "M" herd had maintained a level of production for the 60 days equal to the first 15 day period, a total gain of \$9.19 for four-tenths of one per cent would have been realized over actual receipts.

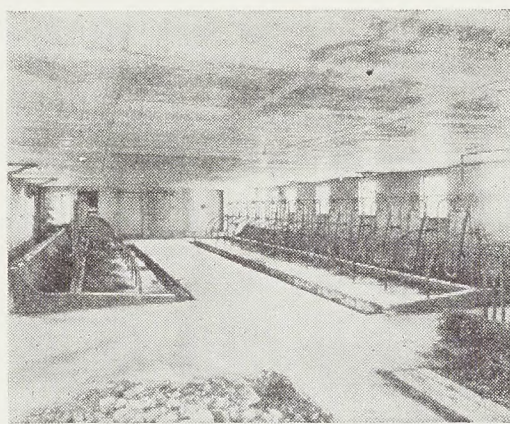
Applying the same ratio to the "A" herd, there was a loss of over 9 per cent or \$313. This was approximately \$4.81 a day penalty for keeping the cows in a drafty, uninsulated, poorly ventilated barn.

The owner of barn "M" estimates that he received a 42 per cent return on his investment of \$454 for the mineral wool insulation and mechanical ventilating equipment. Past experience with herd illness and milk production losses, coupled with the positive result of the test, has convinced the owner of herd "A" that if he insulates his barn and installs controlled ventilation facilities, these improvements will pay for themselves within two to three years.

Like most barns throughout the country, the "A" barn can be insulated easily and at relatively low cost by nailing batts or blankets of mineral wool between the wall studs and between the roof rafters. This ma-

terial is made of rock, slag or glass which is naturally fireproof and needs no chemical treatment to resist fire, electrical short-circuits, moisture, vermin, termites, or decay. In batt or blanket form, the fluffy, wool-like substance has vapor-resistant paper and fits snugly between studs, joints and rafters. The paper backing extends on either side of the batt or blanket and provides a flange for nailing.

Mineral wool "is usually as cheap and efficient as any material," according to the United States Bureau of



The "M" barn, shown here, had been built ten years before the test and carried out modern construction ideas. It was a 34 x 80-foot, one-story building covered with asbestos inside and out and insulated with batts of mineral wool in walls and roof. Ventilation was accomplished by two exhaust fans thermostatically controlled. The insulation cost \$241 and the ventilating system \$213. The barn was built to replace one that had been destroyed by fire and the owner asked the Extension Service for a design embodying fire-safe construction at low cost. In addition to enclosing the structure with asbestos material, the mineral wool insulation gave added protection because it cannot burn.

Mines, and is the most widely-used of any of the commercial insulations. It obtains its high insulating properties from millions of dead air cells in each cubic inch of the fiber.

Lack of knowledge of the desirability of insulation in farm buildings was revealed just prior to the New Jersey College of Agriculture milk production test in a survey of 162 of the better dairy barns in that state.

Most farmers regarded their haymow as insulation. A filled haymow does retard the passage of heat to some extent, but it is not regarded as correct nor efficient insulation. Furthermore, it does not insulate the sidewalls, which is so necessary if interior barn temperatures are to be held at comfortable levels without wide fluctuation.

The 162-barn survey also revealed an almost complete lack of knowledge of the need for moisture barriers within a barn. That such barriers, plus proper ventilation, affect the health and milk output of a dairy herd was demonstrated through the New Jersey milking test. The cows in the dry barn did well; those in the uninsulated, damp barn did not.

Previous studies made by animal husbandry leaders show that production is not seriously affected by continued sub-normal temperatures, but that wintry blasts against cows in a warm barn, particularly when humidity is high, cause respiratory diseases and affect appetites with resulting loss in output. It is the rapidly changing temperature which hits hardest, since cows have little defense against such changes.

Hence the need for controlled ventilation and well-insulated barns because these two items keep humidity low and prevent wide fluctuation in temperature.

The goal of every dairyman should be efficient production of milk at the lowest possible cost. All conditions contributing to that are important. Since an insulated, well-ventilated barn will keep production up, these factors are fully as important as a balanced ration and other up-to-date management methods.

Furthermore, efforts at herd improvement will not be too successful from a production standpoint if the animals are placed in a barn detrimental to their health. How true this is was certainly demonstrated in the New Jersey test. It was the purebred herd in the damp, cold barn which showed the production and death losses.

The number of mules on North Carolina farms on January 1, 1948, was estimated at 269,000, the smallest January 1 inventory since 1923.

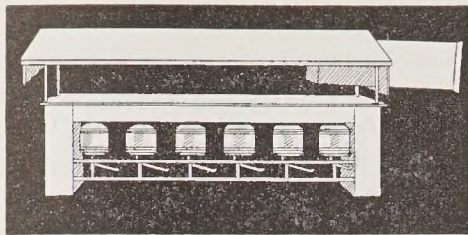
Commercial truck crops in the State in 1945 brought farmers more than 17 million dollars.

ARE YOU THE MAN?

Only TWO will be chosen from your state. Requirements: auto or equivalent, initiative, small capital, some selling experience. Send full personal history and receive particulars.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Tobacco Farmers!



Your Florence-Mayo Curers

*Purchased Since September 1,
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**IF BARN BURNS DURING
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The chance of barn fires during the past two years was less than 1 in 1,000 for those who used Florence-Mayo Curers. NOW that small chance will mean even less financial loss in 1948! If your barn burns when equipped with Florence-Mayo Curers purchased since September 1, 1947, the destroyed curers will be replaced **ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE!**

With every purchase of a Florence-Mayo Curer you will receive a certificate . . . guarantee that your curer will be replaced if your barn is destroyed by fire!

Florence-Mayo Curers use from one to three drums of oil per cure **LESS THAN OIL-BURNING CURERS THAT REQUIRE FLUES AND STACKS.** Upkeep costs for Florence-Mayo Curers average no more than one dollar per year over periods up to 10 years. Lower fuel consumption—lower upkeep cost—better and quicker cures. No other curer offers so much for your money. See your dealer or write us direct.

\$135

(18-ft. barns)

F. O. B. MAURY, N. C.
Including positive shut-off valve.

FLORENCE-MAYO NUWAY COMPANY

MAURY, NORTH CAROLINA

*Makers of the World's
Best Tobacco Curer*

Approved by the North Carolina
Department of Agriculture

Portable Dehydrator— A Profitable Investment

WITH a regularity typical of American ingenuity and resourcefulness, inventions have periodically appeared on the agricultural scene to lighten the burden of the farmer and increase his profits, and thereby, his standard of living. In keeping with this fine tradition, a remarkable unit, tried and proven, is now available which opens new vistas of profit to the operator, and insures a better all-year-round stock feed, with increased protein and vitamin content, and lower fibre content—in other words, a better feed containing all the elements of outdoor pasturage.

This unit is the all-weather Mobile Dehydrator, built by the Heil Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The

operating today in hundreds of installations on a wide variety of products, fills a very definite need and is certainly of proven value. However, from a cost standpoint, it is usually out of the reach of the average farmer and is usually owned on a "share" or "co-op" basis. However, the Heil Mobile Dehydrator, costing about \$7,500, is within the reach of the average farmer, and, traveling from field to field, or farm to farm, it will dehydrate the crop on the spot, with the dehydrated products being either bagged, blown into a silo for storage, or hammermilled into a meal. A feature too important to be overlooked is the fact that with the Heil Mobile Dehydrator the farmer can "beat the



advantages of this mobile, or portable dehydrator are many. Here is a machine that provides on-the-spot dehydration of forage crops, and, incidentally, of certain industrial products as well. It is a tried and proven portable dryer that will extract 2300 pounds of water per hour from material containing 70% or more moisture, producing a dry product which retains its nutritive elements, pure green color, and palatability, with only the moisture content changed. The moisture content is reduced to 5% to 8% in the finished product.

This unit's "bigger brother," the stationary dryer, built since 1930 and

weather" rather than being himself "weatherbeaten." Operation of this unit can be sustained continuously on an "around-the-clock" basis; rain need not halt its operations.

Dehydration, simply stated, is the process of removing moisture quickly through the medium of intense heat. The scientific dehydration process employed in the Heil Mobile Dehydrator kills germs in the product being dehydrated, thus insuring a safer, more healthful stock feed. Forage crops thus processed retain a very high percentage of the original carotene content of the green plant. Nor can the labor-saving, money-saving advan-

THE CAROLINA FARMER

tages of this unit be overlooked! A low-cost, self-contained unit, mounted on a pneumatic-tired chassis, it can readily be towed by an ordinary farm tractor or truck. The complete unit weighs only 12,000 pounds.

With the dryer set up in one corner of the field, the crop is harvested with a pick-up type cutter which mows, conveys, and cuts the material into lengths of about 1 inch, and blows it into a truck or trailer body following behind or alongside the cutter. In this cut form it is delivered to the dryer. Only three men are required to efficiently operate the Heil Mobile Dehydration System, if the harvesting of the forage crop is performed with one of several machines which combine the operations of chopping and loading the green material into a conventional farm trailer. One man operates the harvester, one feeds the crop into the machine's infeed conveyor, and the third man sacks the finished product, known as chops. If the chops are blown directly into a silo, the latter man is eliminated. However, it is also possible, if so desired, to use conventional farm mowers and rakes—to load the material onto racks, and to bring the material into an ensilage cutter, from which point it is then loaded into the machine. A portable hammermill, now being developed, will permit hammer-milling the chops into meal, if so desired. With this unit, long, costly hauling of wet materials to the dehydrator is eliminated. Dehydration is performed at the source of the crop and point of consumption. The flexibility of the Heil Mobile Dehydrator makes it applicable to a large percentage of dehydration problems.

Some of the products that can be successfully dehydrated in this unit are:

Alfalfa	Sugar Cane Bagasse
Kudzu	Corn and Cob Meal
Buckwheat	Cereal Grasses
Kelp	Soybean Vines
Sorghum	Sweet Potatoes
Tomato Waste	Rami Grass Leaves
Cottonseed	Brewer's Grain
Crab Waste	Distiller's Grain
Peat	Citrus Fruit Peel
Pea Vines	

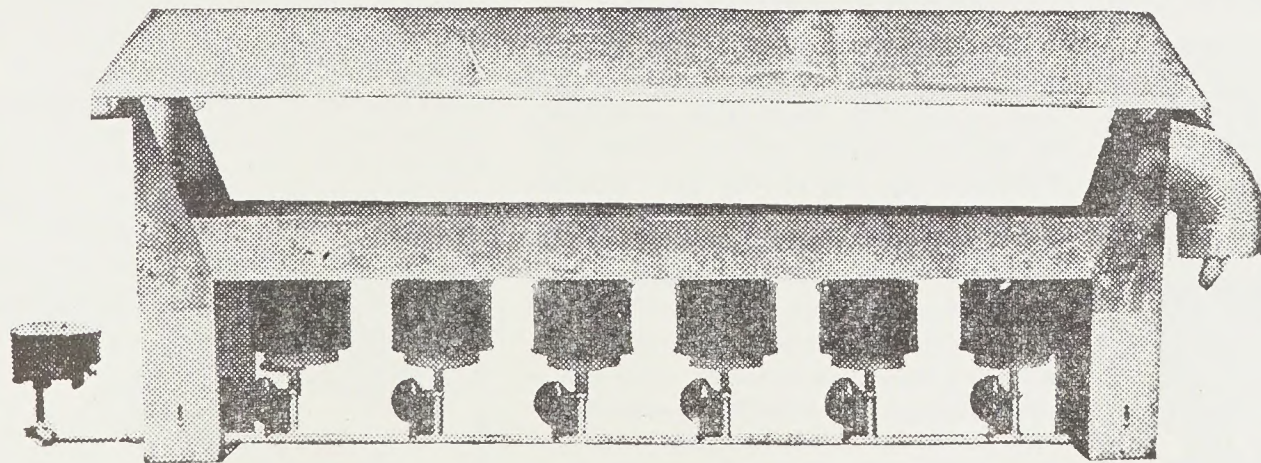
With the Heil Dehydrating System all of the highly-nutritious leaves are saved. In the sun-curing process a large percentage of the leaves shatter off the stem and are lost in the field during the harvesting operations. Furthermore, crop losses caused by rain and molding, which often occur in the sun-curing process, are entirely eliminated. (In some localities this loss has been known to go as high as 50% of crop value.) Since the moisture content of the dehydrated product, as it comes out of the Heil dryer, is well below the critical heating or molding stage, it can be stored indefinitely. An outstanding feature of this unit is that it now makes it possible for every farmer to grow and process a high percentage of his own yearly requirements of the costly concentrates needed for scientific feeding of livestock and poultry.

Following is a brief summary of the operation of the dryer proper:

The chopped or shredded wet material is fed into the dehydrator by a conveyor unit equipped with a leveling rake. A suction seal prevents free air from entering the drying cylinders. Feeding of the wet material is controlled automatically by an air-actuated feed gauge. The material is then conveyed into the drying drum

in which the concentric cylinder construction provides a multi-pass with long travel, and which fully utilizes the heat through radiation from each cylinder. Heat passes directly from the combustion chamber into the inner cylinder, at a temperature ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, depending upon the moisture content of the product being dehydrated. The drum unit, through which the material now passes, consists of cylinders concentrically arranged, mechanically interlocked, rotating at the same speed, and employing a positive roller chain drive. The material is repeatedly carried to the top of each cylinder by the cylinder flights, and dropped through the hot gases, giving off moisture as it passes progressively back through the intermediate cylinder, and forward again through the outside cylinder to the fan at the discharge end of the machine. Here the dehydrated product is blown into a rotary cyclone aerator of the updraft type at which point foreign material leaves the dried product, through the efficient operation of a separator mounted at the base of the aerator chamber. After the dehydrated product has thus passed through the aerator it is then blown through a disposal pipe into a sacking collector—or it can be blown directly into the storage silo. The intense heat for the drying process is furnished by an economical oil burner with a maximum consumption of 30 gallons per hour of No. 3 fuel oil, fed from a 275-gallon, chassis-mounted fuel tank. The power unit is a highly efficient, 22 H.P. (at 1800 RPM) gasoline engine, with magneto ignition, and having a gasoline consumption of only 13¼ gallons per hour.

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.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, Home Economist

Strawberries for a Spring Pickup

Again it is strawberry time and unless you grow your own berries, you may find them a bit expensive. However, since the season is short, do make use of it. Strawberries have several points in their favor, for in addition to their deliciousness they are high in vitamin C. Serve them with cream, on cereal, in a shortcake, in ice cream, parfaits, or any way you choose—just be sure to serve strawberries.

In whatever way used, berries must be washed free of sand and dirt without injury. They are one of the most delicate fruits, easily bruised and softened by rough handling.

For washing fill a large bowl or basin with very cold water or ice water. (The cold water helps to keep the berries firm.) Sort the berries, removing any that are moldy or spoiled, and pour the sound fruit into the water without removing the hulls. As the berries float, pat them gently so that they turn over and over while the sand and dirt washes off and sinks to the bottom of the basin. Then lift the berries carefully out into a colander or drain.

Strawberries should be washed just before they are used because they do not keep well after being in water. If they must be kept a few hours or a day, sort



Spoon Bread

—Courtesy Quaker Oats Company

and spread them out on a flat platter or pan, and cover with waxed paper, folding it under on all sides. Keep the covered berries in the refrigerator until ready to wash, hull and use.

Fresh Strawberry Parfait

20 marshmallows

Juice of 1 lemon

1 cup fresh strawberries, crushed

1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Melt marshmallows in double boiler; add lemon juice. Cool slightly; add fruit. Fold in whipped cream; freeze in tray of automatic refrigerator about 2 hours. Serves 8.

PIONEER WITH PEANUTS

Peanuts and peanut butter can be used in so many ways that few cooks have explored all their possibilities from soups to desserts. Peanut and vegetable combinations are among the less familiar dishes, yet in recent tests the judges particularly liked the flavor of peanuts with such vegetables as cabbage, celery, egg plant, onions and potatoes.

Beside giving special flavor to a dish, peanuts add some protein, B-vitamins and fat. Using them often in meals, therefore, builds up nutritive value.

Peanut butter sauce is especially good on cooked cabbage, onions or cauliflower

and is easily made. Very little flour is needed in this sauce because the peanut butter thickens the liquid as it cooks.

For about one cup of peanut butter sauce, use: 1 tablespoon table fat; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup peanut butter; 2 teaspoons flour; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; pepper; and 1 cup milk.

To Make: Melt fat over boiling water. Blend in peanut butter. Add flour and seasonings and stir until smooth. Then stir in the cold milk slowly. Cook over boiling water until thickened, stirring constantly.

Peanut-Stuffed peppers make a colorful, flavorful and thrifty main dish. For six servings the ingredients are: 6 green peppers; 1 tablespoon melted fat; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup uncooked rice; $\frac{1}{2}$ minced onion; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped celery; 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt; 1 cup water; 2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes with juice; 1 cup chopped salted peanuts; crumbs mixed with melted fat.

To Make: Cut out stem ends of peppers and remove seeds. Cook peppers 5 min-

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utes in boiling salted water. Combine melted fat, rice, onion, celery and salt in frying pan. Add water slowly as the mixture begins to cook and then cover and simmer 5 to 10 minutes. Add tomatoes and juice and simmer 10 minutes longer—or until rice is almost done. Add more liquid if needed. Stir in peanuts. Stuff peppers with the mixture, and sprinkle with crumbs. Place peppers in a baking pan with a little hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 30 to 40 minutes.

Spoon Bread is in a class all to itself! Soft, moist and fluffy, it is served with a spoon, piping hot from the dish. Spoon Bread is served with butter or gravy and takes the place of the starchy vegetable and the bread in a meal.

Spoon Bread

- 2 cups water
- 1 cup white cornmeal
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tablespoon shortening
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs

Mix the water and cornmeal and bring slowly to the boiling point. Cook five minutes. Add the milk, shortening, salt, and well beaten eggs. Beat thoroughly and bake in a well-greased pan or casserole for 25 minutes at 400 degrees. Serve from the same dish with a spoon.

TIPS

Mashed potatoes to fry will come out in nice round slices if you pack them solidly in a tall oiled glass, and store in the refrigerator.

Hardened marshmallows will soften if placed in the refrigerator.

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Do you need an attractive, welcome gift for the June bride? The 128 pages of the "Favorite Recipes of North Carolina" contain over 300 North Carolina recipes, new and old. Sixteen full-page color photographs and 28 black-and-white pictures give practical hints for serving and arranging foods. The book is printed on heavy glossy paper, and bound with a plastic spiral ring for easy opening. Copies are available from the Publications Division, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina. The price is only 50 cents, including postage.

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Shape and Arrangement of Kitchen Saves Housewife Mileage

It's surprising that the average American housewife is as chipper and chic as she is when you consider that she covers more than five miles a day in preparing and cooking meals and cleaning up her kitchen.

Exhaustive tests have shown that the type of kitchen construction has much to do with extending her effort. For example, Cornell University experiments indicate that a housewife can prepare a meal in about 40 per cent less time in a U-shaped kitchen than she can in a corridor or strip-shaped kitchen. However, it is seldom practical or economically possible to completely rebuild the kitchen. So science has stepped in with tests which show that strategic placement of the most used equipment and the installation of fabricated steel kitchens can provide a happy solution.

Midwest Manufacturing Company laboratories at Galesburg, Ill., realized the importance of appealing to the housewife's well-being when they retained David Chapman, world renowned industrial designer, to design their new kitchen-Kraft cabinets with the streamlined, long-lived Kustomized tops. Although personal work habits are a factor, efficiency, it was found, depends to a great extent upon the shape of a kitchen. The U-shaped kitchen is tops, the L-shaped a relatively close second and the corridor or strip-type a poor third. Kitchen arrangement can work wonders, too, in saving time and travel. Research has shown, if range and sink, sink and dish storage and range and refrigerator are relatively close together, efficiency booms. The U-shaped kitchen ordinarily provides for proximity of range, sink, refrigerator and dish storage. Hence its high rating.

Planning a kitchen operation is just as important in point of time and labor saving as planning an industrial production operation. Some housewives, like their industrial counterpart, are better

production planners than others. Thus in the same type kitchen and in the same operation, one housewife may travel 10 to 20 per cent more distance and require that much additional time.

Tests conducted by Purdue University show that in getting ready, preparing, serving and cleaning up a meal for four people, the average housewife covers a distance of approximately 450 feet for a U-type kitchen, 480 feet for an L-type and 750 feet for a corridor or strip-type. More time, by far, was spent at the sink working center, with the range center second, dish storage third, table fourth and refrigerator working center fifth.

Many times, particularly in the farm sections where kitchens are rambling, efficiency and ease of operating can be greatly improved through installation of fabricated steel kitchens in a limited area and by partitioning the balance into such functional units as breakfast nook, laundry, sewing center and ever needed closet and storage facilities. If the homeowner feels that the transition cannot be effected all at one time, the job can be conveniently done by first installing the kitchen as a whole or by working centers, and then following through later, as finances permit, with the other units.



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WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

Corn Growers Compete for \$3,000 in Prizes

Fame and fortune awaits the North Carolina farmer who can grow the most corn above 200 bushels to the acre.

Mr. J. S. Dorton, director of the State Fair, has announced plans for three corn-growing contests that assure both. Prizes of \$1,000 each will be offered in the contests, which will be sponsored by the State Fair at Raleigh, the Southern States Fair at Charlotte and the Cleveland County Fair at Shelby.

The same contest rules will be used by each fair, said Dr. Dorton, who manages all three, but entrants are limited to the territory represented by each fair.

Any North Carolina citizen may enter the State Fair contest and any citizen of North and South Carolina may enter the Charlotte event, while the Shelby contest is limited to residents of Cleveland county.

"It's possible to grow more than 200 bushels of corn to an acre," the fair manager said, "and we believe that with a little incentive it can be done in North Carolina. We hope these prizes will encourage plenty of farmers to try. In each contest the prize will go to the entrant producing 200 bushels to a measured acre, or in event more than one entrant passes that mark, the prize will go to the one growing the greatest amount in accordance with rules of the contest."

Rules for the contests are similar to those for the corn-growing competition sponsored last year by the State Extension Service, which was won by John Mullinax of Horseshoe, Henderson County, with a yield of 131½ bushels. Last year's crop season was rather bad for corn, agronomists say, and Mullinax's production should not be regarded as a basis of judging what could be done in North Carolina.

Competitors will be required to submit

formal entry notices not later than July 1 on prescribed forms which may be obtained from the management of the three fairs or from Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of Agronomy Extension, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Collins is chairman of a committee which formulated the contest rules and which will supervise the competition. Experts who have studied these rules say they are the best they have ever seen for accurate judging of corn production.

The contest committee includes, in addition to Dr. Collins, representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, the Production Marketing Administration, vocational agriculture, the North Carolina department of Agriculture and the Farmers Home Administration.

The basis of measurement in the contests will be the standard bushel of 56 pounds of shelled corn with weights adjusted on the basis of 15.5 percent moisture content.

Entrants will be required to keep production records on prescribed forms and the winner must agree to cooperate in putting on an exhibit at the 1949 fair showing how he produced his prize-winning yields. Contestants also will be required to participate in the 1948 fair by exhibiting some other commodity or livestock.

Use of single-cross hybrid seed corn will be forbidden, as this seed is available only to hybrid producers. No other restrictions as to seed or fertilization are imposed, but the committee recommends that entrants use hybrids.

Gallons of ice cream manufactured in North Carolina increased from about one million in 1926 to more than 16 million in 1946.

Now Is the Time To Get Proper Seed Plates

Growers of hybrid corn should arrange now, rather than the day corn is to be planted, for installing the proper size of seed plates, says Dr. R. P. Moore, head of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association.

Corn hybrids, Dr. Moore said, are sold by grades which may require special seed plates. Since high yields require good stands, special attention must be given to the selection of the proper plates.

Many farmers rework the cells of either old or new seed plates in order to get an accurate seed drop, Dr. Moore states. When checking the correctness of seed plates, he added, the farmer should adjust the cell sizes so that the largest kernels of corn present will be planted without difficulty. If this adjustment is made, the smaller kernels in the grade will likely cause no trouble, especially in well-graded lots of corn.

"Luck is not a substitute for the proper plates, nor is it a good farming partner," Dr. Moore declared. "Many seed manufacturers are willing to help farmers select the proper seed plates upon request. Farmers, however, must be willing to help themselves. If a good stand is not dropped, don't expect a good stand to come up."

Robeson Farmers Hold Ham and Corn Exhibit

Interest in better hog and corn production is increasing among Negro farmers in Robeson County as the result of a county-wide Ham and Corn Show which is held each year, reports Jack Kelley, animal husbandry specialist for the State Extension Service.

The show, this year was attended by a large crowd of farmers from all sections of the county, and a total of 176 hams were entered in the competition. Judging was done on a community basis, and \$182 in prize money was awarded.

S. T. Brooks, Negro county agent for the Extension Service, started the show last year as an incentive to the farmers to produce more and better hams and corn. The 1948 show was an improvement over the first one because the farmers had done a much better job of trimming and curing their meat, and had also prepared much better exhibits of corn.

A conference on corn and hog growing is held in connection with the show, at which time the best methods of production are discussed.

Production of eggs on North Carolina farms during January was up seasonally, but still 14 million eggs below January production a year earlier.

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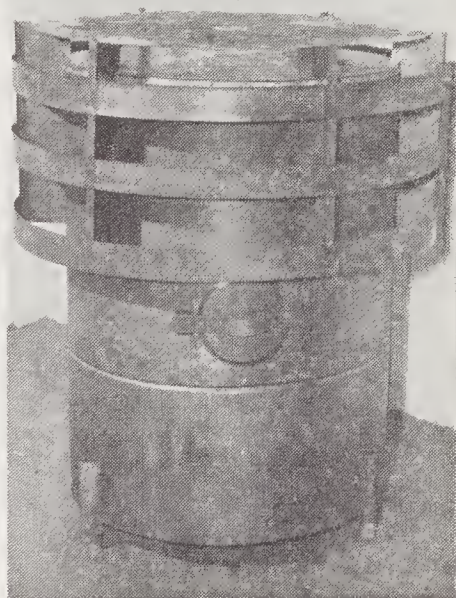
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Pointers for Packing Laboratory Tested Seed

Faced with a deluge of requests for seed analyses, W. H. Darst, senior botanist in charge of the State Department of Agriculture's seed laboratory, appealed to farmers and seed dealers for cooperation in handling what he described as "almost an emergency situation."

One way they can help, Darst said, is to take pains to package and mark seed samples carefully. He gave these pointers:

Samples should consist of representative lots taken from the middle or interior part of the sack, barrel, bin or other container.

About half a pint of seed should be submitted for cotton, corn, and small grain. A fourth of a pint is sufficient for lespe-deza, clovers, grasses and other small field seed. A small packet is generally sufficient for vegetable seed.

Larger samples should be sent to the laboratory in cloth bags or sacks securely tied or sewed at the top. Address tags should be securely attached. Other types of containers are acceptable if they are stout enough to withstand rough handling in the mails.

When a number of small packages are submitted at the same time they should be placed together in a bag or box. The best way to ship a number of vegetable packets is in a strong corrugated board box.

Each container and its wrapper should be plainly addressed and also should carry the name of the seed and the name and address of the sender, either typed or hand-lettered.

The seed laboratory should also be notified by card or letter that samples are being sent separately. It is highly important, Darst said, that an accurate register containing all essential information is kept of seed samples tested by the laboratory.

It is surprising, he continued, how many seed packages are broken in transit, making it necessary for the laboratory to request additional samples. This, of course, delays the final analysis, which often is costly to the farmer or seedman. Then, too, some broken samples may never reach the laboratory. Darst said ice cream boxes used in packaging seeds often give trouble unless they are securely tied or fastened and then carefully wrapped and tied.

The laboratory now is receiving an average of 300 to 400 seed samples a day, sometimes a great many more, and this is considerably more than the normal personnel of the laboratory is able to handle. To meet the pre-planting season rush, however, Darst has augment-

ed his regular staff to eight full time seed analysts by employing nine part time assistants, all of them GI students at N.C. State College.

The laboratory head appealed for understanding and patience, explaining that analysis reports will be made as soon as possible. It is not necessary to send inquiries to the laboratory as to when analysis reports may be expected, he said, if sufficient information was submitted along with the samples and if the samples were properly packaged. Tracing samples in response to such inquiries only slows down the work, as it may require half an hour's time to check back on a single lot of seeds.

Control of Rats Is Important Aspect of Grain-Saving Program

World needs for food make it imperative that every possible angle be considered in saving food grain. One aspect of the situation which has long been recognized is the economic loss caused by that most destructive of all animals—the rat.

A thorough rat-control program could add thousands of bushels of grain to the world's food bills. The United States rat population is conservatively estimated at 123,000,000 and the food needs of a rat are estimated to be equivalent of 50 pounds of grain each year. Rats do considerable other costly damage, too, but the food-saving possibilities alone lend urgency to the problem. This is not just a farm problem, for rats are equally

destructive in city warehouses, stores and homes.

An effective rat-control program must be carried on continuously and the entire community must participate if the campaign is to be effective. Such a program may be stated in four fundamental principles:

1. Remove rat shelters.
2. Eliminate all food sources.
3. Rat-proof buildings.
4. Destroy existing rats.

Rats need food and shelter to exist. A good general clean-up of all premises will eliminate most of their breeding and nesting places. The use of galvanized steel containers for refuse and garbage will deprive them of an easy source of food.

Concrete, sheet steel, wire and other materials may be used to block the rat's entrance into buildings. Where rat-proofing is not practical, grain, fruit and food-stuffs can be stored in large galvanized containers which have close-fitting covers. For example, if you have ever seen the damage done by rats to bags of poultry feed, it is easy to realize that such inexpensive containers will soon pay for themselves.

The destroying of rats may be done by such methods as trapping, hunting and poisoning. Your community Public Health Department or the County Farm Agent is equipped to give valuable information concerning the specific details of the method most adaptable to your community.

Farm horses and mules should be well fed and strong when hard work impends.



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Livestock Farmers Must Face Realities

Livestock farmers should continue to follow sound planning for highest profits in view of the recent breaks in livestock and commodity prices, says C. E. Clark, Extension Farm Management specialist at State College.

Mr. Clark says the best policy would be to sell only those animals ready for the market, because getting rid of the present herds will jeopardize future chances for a strong livestock program on individual farms.

Latest estimates indicate that the total meat output in 1948 will probably be 10 per cent less than 23,300,000 pounds produced in 1947. This means that consumers can expect less meat per persons available during 1948. A relatively large backlog of supplies in storage now will supplement meat supplies this summer and fall but will not offset reduced



output, Mr. Clark said. This reduction in output will not improve until livestock numbers are increased, he added.

The demand for meats has been strong and record prices have resulted. Farmers have reduced the size of herds to take advantage of high prices, yet feed price relationships have been increasingly unfavorable to them. These relationships have needed adjustment and are necessary for continued production of livestock, the specialist said.

The recent drop in grain prices has been partly attributed to speculations, lack of confidence on the part of traders and more favorable reports of wheat

prospects in the United States and abroad. Breaks in commodity prices will likely show further decline before prices tend to rise again.

Livestock farmers should not get alarmed, but wait for an adjustment in livestock and feed prices, Mr. Clark said.

Milk Production Shows Increase

North Carolina dairymen sold 206,588,879 pounds of Grade A Milk to processors and distributors in the state last year, as compared with sales of 172,866,014 pounds of the previous year, according to C. W. Pegram, director of the dairy division of the State Department of Agriculture.

The increase amounted to 19½ percent and was interpreted by Pegram as indicating that a growing demand for fluid milk is being met by the state's own dairy farmers.

While state production and sales of grade A milk increased rapidly, imports of milk of all grades from other states declined from 65,063,749 pounds to 63,880,651, or approximately four percent. Purchases of ungraded milk from North Carolina producers increased a little more than five percent, or from 105,488,191 to 111,228,019 pounds. Total receipts of milk processors for the year amounted to 391,221,363 pounds, an increase of 38,339,595 over the year before.

These figures show that milk consumption is increasing in North Carolina and that our own dairy farmers are stepping up their production to meet a growing demand. At the same time imports of milk from other states are declining, slowly but surely.

Less Feed Per Animal Forms Livestock Trend

CHICAGO—"Less feed per animal," particularly in hogs, beef cattle and sheep, will form the general trend in livestock feeding during the coming year, according to the report of the feed survey committee, whose annual conference on feed supplies and needs ended recently.

However, in spite of the saving which will be effected thru a reduced rate of feeding, the report shows that available feed supplies are still 5 percent short of the amount which the farmers of this

DAIRY FARMERS ACROSS THE NATION



Advertising Set-Aside in June!

Through the request of the dairy farmers of the nation, dairy plants will set-aside one cent a pound on butterfat (or its equivalent in milk) during the month of June. This action is taken to provide for a year 'round program of dairy farmer advertising, merchandising and research. Thirty days in June provide for twelve months business activity in expanding the markets for Milk, Butter, Cheese, Ice Cream, and all dairy foods. It's a business program designed by dairy farmers and for dairy farmers. Make sure that the dairy plant purchasing your cream or milk does its part.

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Livestock Section..



country plan to feed during the coming year.

Altho the 5 percent deficit presents a definite problem, the committee reports, "this unfavorable feed situation may not be so serious as it appears. Many livestock operations are flexible and permit minor shifts in feeding and production methods without seriously lowering the quantity or quality of the finished products."

How the farmer plans to feed is the all important factor in determining the true extent of the feed shortage. It is this vital information supplied by the men on the feed survey committee and compared with government figures on feed supplies, which makes their report the most accurate and valuable of its kind.

Better Buildings Mean More Income

Greater income could be realized on many North Carolina farms if more adequate buildings were provided, according to T. K. Jones, Extension farm management analyst at State College.

"Development of the livestock enterprise is often handicapped and delayed because of lack of adequate buildings to house and care for increased number," Mr. Jones said. "Much hay is wasted and improperly cared for because of insufficient storage space. A tremendous amount of labor could be saved if barns were arranged to handle hay efficiently."

The Extension worker pointed out that although building costs are high, farmers who have their own timber can get the needed buildings erected at a reasonable cost, especially if much of the labor can be provided by the farm family. It would be wiser at this time, he added, to invest in better buildings rather than additional land, since present land values are highly inflated. It should be remembered that the added acreage must eventually be paid for through the sale of farm products, and no assurance can be given as to how long the present high prices for farm products will continue, the analyst declared.

All buildings, Mr. Jones said, should be planned in relation to the whole farm program. The ultimate objective should be to make the additional investment in buildings justify itself on the basis of increased farm income.

Farmers planning new barns should

consider, among other things, the need for more adequate buildings, cost of construction, labor savings which could be expected, and the increase in income which would result, the Extension worker pointed out.

Research Proves That Grass Farming Pays

"Research and Farming," quarterly publication of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, carries in its current issue an article entitled "Grassland Farming Pays . . . In More Ways Than One." The magazine is being mailed free of charge to all citizens of the state who request it.

Dr. R. L. Lovvorn, professor of agronomy, and J. R. Piland, assistant professor of soil chemistry at the Station are authors of the article. In their introduction they point out that the soils of North Carolina are relatively low in organic matter. This plus the fact that "row cropping has hastened the burning of organic matter originally in the soil" means that farmers must find some way of increasing organic matter content.

The authors list these as some of the advantages of organic matter: (1) improves working condition of the soil; (2) increases the water-holding capacity; (3) serves as a fuel for bacterial fires which produce plant nutrients; and (4) provides nitrates directly. They go on to point out that livestock and sod crops build up organic matter content.

In recent tests, workers at the Experiment Station have tried out various combinations of grasses and legumes to

see which ones increase organic matter in the soil most rapidly. Preliminary tests showed that fertilized and limed, a Dallis grass-lespedeza sod produced 7,000 pounds of organic matter per acre more than did untreated sod.

The investigators found that carpet grass was the least effective of all grasses in building organic matter content. Bermuda was most effective. Lespedeza-grass sods with the exception of carpet grass-lespedeza contained more organic matter than grass alone. The authors conclude that the step which produces a good grazing sod, also furnishes the most organic matter.

North Carolina's rural housing problem, how to control blue mold, new varieties of muscadine grapes, and the value of breeding good laying hens are among the other subjects discussed in the latest "Research and Farming." For a free copy write to the Agricultural Editor, State College Station, Raleigh, and ask for Research and Farming.

Extension Service Releases Bulletin

A new bulletin entitled "Alfalfa Production" has just been released by the State College Extension Service, and copies are available free on request.

Authors of the bulletin, Sam H. Dobson, Extension Agronomy specialist and Dr. R. L. Lovvorn, professor of field crops, both of State College, say that good hay is needed in any balanced feed program. And alfalfa, "king of the hay crops," can be grown in North Carolina, they added.

Alfalfa is rich in proteins, minerals, vitamins A and D and is especially good for dairy cattle and all type of young growing stock. It grows four years or more and yields three tons of hay each year.

Beginning with a discussion on soil selection, the bulletin points out, step by step, the recommended practices for successful alfalfa production.

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Veterinary Division Seeks To Curb Poultry Diseases

In an effort to prevent the spread of poultry diseases, the Veterinary Division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to clean up poultry shipping facilities. It has been announced by Dr. L. M. Greene, a member of the division's professional staff.

"Poultry is a \$71,000,000 industry in this state," Dr. Greene said, "and laws and regulations have been wisely provided for its protection against unnecessary losses through the careless spread of disease. Realizing the importance of sanitary measures in handling poultry, most producers, dealers and shippers are cooperating with us by observing these laws and regulations in letter and spirit. Occasionally, however, it becomes necessary for us to resort to drastic enforcement measures.

"Recently we have received complaints that some poultry buyers are paying little regard to a regulation requiring that all conveyances used in the transportation of poultry be maintained in a sanitary condition. In one case, after two warnings were disregarded, the division found it necessary to prosecute the violator. This was the first instance of legal action in such a case in this state and the court sustained us by convicting the defendant."

Dr. Greene referred to the conviction on March 15, in Robeson County Court at Fairmont of A. Pitle, of Lillington, N. C., and Delaware, trading as the Abar Poultry company, on a charge of "transporting poultry in coops and trucks in an unsanitary and dirty condition." He was sentenced to six months to two years imprisonment, the sentence to be suspended upon payment of the costs and on condition that the defendant comply with the state's laws and regulations regarding the handling of poultry.

"It is a simple matter for a poultry buyer to keep his trucks and crates clean," Dr. Greene said. "It is also very important, for unsanitary trucks and crates could be the means of spreading poultry diseases which could cause producers heavy losses.

"As far as possible we intend to use educational means in obtaining observance of the sanitary regulations regarding poultry and livestock, but when necessary legal action will be taken."

Dirt Floors Are Costly To Tar Heel Poultrymen

Brooding baby chicks on dirt floors is costing North Carolina poultrymen thousands of dollars each year, according to Prof. Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry department at State College.

Dirt floors in the brooder house provide ideal places for coccidia, worm eggs and many of the disease producing germs to live for long periods of time, Prof. Dearstyne said.

Disinfecting such floors is impractical, he declared, and despite the careful use of litter, chicks will scratch through the litter to the dirt floor and eat some of the floor material.

It is probable that the cost of building materials will not remain at the present high level for an extended period of time, and the poultryman having houses with dirt floors should give serious consideration to replacing such floors with concrete or wood, Prof. Dearstyne said.

Poultry Diseases Can Be Reduced

Good management practices will reduce coccidiosis in young chickens, one of the major problems in the poultry industry, according to Professor R. S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry Department at State College.

The disease, found in all sections where commercial poultry production is practiced, often results in high mortality among birds in an infected group, Professor Dearstyne said. While no program can be developed which would guarantee a poultryman that coccidiosis would not occur, there are certain conditions of management which will aid in keeping down the disease. Such measures primarily concern good sanitation.

Since most outbreaks of acute coccidiosis occur between the ages of 6 and 12 weeks, the poultryman should give special care to sanitation during this period, Professor Dearstyne stated. There is a distinct relationship between ventilation of the house and condition of the litter. A constant circulation of air will help remove moisture from the litter.

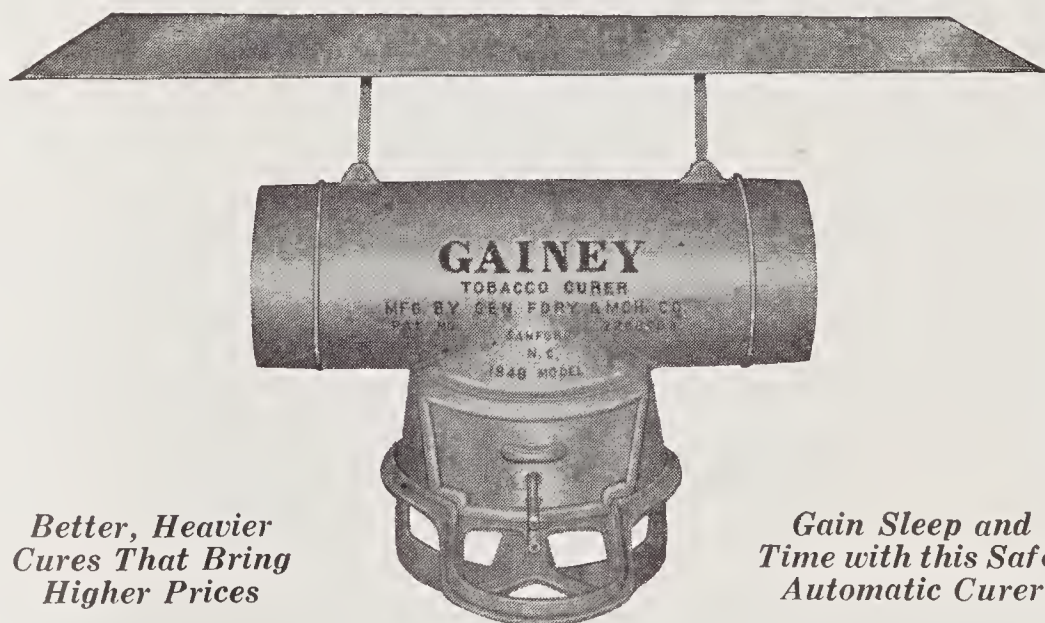
There is a great deal of difference, the specialist asserted, in the ability of various types of litters to absorb moisture. For example, he said, crushed corn cobs, ground peanut hulls and peat moss absorb moisture well, while wood shavings, straw and pine needles do not absorb moisture very rapidly.

Other factors in preventing coccidiosis, Professor Dearstyne said, are good diet, ample floor space, and any other practices which tend to build vitality in birds.

Eggs should be stored in a cool, fairly moist, well-ventilated place, preferably on a concrete floor that has been sprinkled, until they are marketed. Moisture is just as necessary as keeping them cool.

Production of poultry has rapidly become one of North Carolina's most important farm enterprises.

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Eggs Are Good Buy For Thrifty Housewife

Eggs, at current prices are one of the best food buys on the market, according to C. W. Sheffield, State Department of Agriculture marketing specialist.

To drive home his point with thrifty marketers, Sheffield did some figuring to show the cost of eggs on a pound basis. He pointed out that "large" eggs weigh 24 ounces or more to the dozen and that "medium" eggs weigh not less than 21 ounces to the dozen.

"That means," he added, "that eggs at 60 cents a dozen offer a pound of rich food for 40 cents; or eggs at 54 cents a dozen mean a pound at 36 cents. What other food offers equal or greater value?"

Sheffield pointed out that eggs are rich in protein and, in addition, contain iron, riboflavin, thiamine and Vitamins A and D. He also called attention to their versatility as a food.

"Hardly any food offers a greater variety of uses," he said. "Eggs can be used in soups, salads, desserts, bread and cakes, as well as a main dish with an endless variety of recipes."

Rats Are Causing Extensive Damage on Tar Heel Farms

The loss caused by rats on many North Carolina farms in a single year is higher than the cost of rat proofing the entire premises, says Extension specialists at State College.

A rat-proof farm, they say, is not necessarily one in which the entire farmstead is absolutely proofed, but rather one where conditions are so unfavorable for any invading rats that they either will desert the premises of their own accord or may be easily routed by man or dogs.

Permanent freedom from rats should be the goal of everyone troubled with these pests, but before tackling this problem, the reasons why rats exist on the premises should first be determined.

Rats require food, water, and shelter, and they cannot exist where these are lacking; therefore, their source of food and water should be protected or removed, and all places of shelter eliminated as far as practicable.

Food is ever-abundant on most farms and probably is the prime reason why more rats are found on farms than any other place, the specialists point out. Feed in self-feeders in the poultry house and the left-over feed in cattle and hog troughs are almost impossible to protect; however, by carrying out the following practices, the situation can be improved, they say. Keep surplus feed in tight containers such as rat-proof bins and steel drums. Protect

wooden bins by installing metal shields about the lids, bottom, sides and corners. Always close the covers tightly. Rat proof corn cribs with 2x2 mesh hardware cloth or sheet metal. Keep all garbage and edible waste in containers with tight-fitting covers. Place food for birds and pets where rats cannot reach it. Pick up all unused fruit and vegetables in gardens near buildings. Sweep all floors frequently, especially feed rooms.

The following measures will help in protecting accessible sources of water. Where possible, cover automatic drinking fountains during the night. Install removable covers for watering troughs and other tanks of water. Correct leaking faucets, and improperly drained sinks. Eliminate low places where water may stand after a rain. Remove all cans or other receptacles that may hold water after a rain.

Small Grains Being Attacked By Plant Lice

Fields of small grain in almost every section of the State are being attacked by plant lice, says James T. Conner, in charge of Entomology for the State College Extension Service.

Oats, especially those planted early, is the crop being attacked most widely by the little insects, Mr. Conner said. However, they have also been found in fields of wheat and barley, as well as in pastures and forage crops.

Usually plant lice, or aphids as they are known by many, attack the plants in large numbers. They damage the plants by sucking the juices from it, causing it to gradually wilt and die.

Now that cold weather is prevailing over most of the State, it is quite possible that many of the plant lice will be destroyed, the entomologist said. But, where infestation is continuing and as a preventive for further infestation, Mr. Conner recommends that an application of nitrogen be placed on the grain. This will not kill the aphids, but it will promote a more vigorous growth of the plants and

will make them less susceptible to further damage.

Such a preventive is also suggested for pasture and forage crops, Mr. Conner said.

New Poultry Plant Set Up at Willard

Completion of a \$32,000 poultry research plant at the Coastal Plain Test Farm near Willard was celebrated with a Poultry Day Program on Thursday, April 15.

Visitors were given an opportunity to inspect the new poultry research plant, constructed with a view to promoting a greater poultry industry in the southeastern counties as well as for general poultry research work.

Two buildings for the new poultry plant were completed a year ago and three others have been under construction during the past winter. Other work has been under way to clear and grade land in the vicinity of the project, to provide water and electricity, and to fence the poultry runs.

Already completed are a modern brooder house, which now houses thousands of baby chicks, and a breeder house, which is full of older birds.

It is always a shock to look at the calendar and realize that some friend's birthday and anniversary has just passed and you have neglected to send a gift or a card.

Here then is the solution: Before tacking up a new calendar at the first of each year, go through and encircle in red the dates of all the special birthdays and anniversaries. Then as the days and weeks and months pass, the red circles will serve as reminders and no friends will have been forgotten.

For semi-annual freshening up, feather pillows should be aired on a cloudy, windy day rather than allowed to hang in the sun. The sun draws the natural oil out of the feathers and destroys their resiliency.

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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Cotton Seed For Planting Should Be Bought Early

The cotton seed situation for next year's crop is grave, says J. A. Shanklin, Extension cotton specialist at State College, but if farmers will investigate their next year's seed requirements at an early date, there should be no reason why everyone cannot get as many seed as he needs.

Weather conditions for the past few weeks in the Piedmont Counties have damaged the cotton seed to the extent that most of the farmers in that area will have to rely on outside sources for their seed next year, he said. Heretofore, farmers in that section of the state have been supplying a large amount of the seed used by growers in other counties.

The Extension Service, working with ginner and seed crushers, have already placed orders for 1,200 tons of Certified Coker 100 wilt-resistant seed, Mr. Shanklin said. These seed will come mostly from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia where the past season has been favorable for cotton harvesting.

Mr. Shanklin suggests that each farmer who is interested in locating seed for next year's crop, get in touch with his county agent.

Livestock Values Decline

Livestock on North Carolina farms declined \$658,000 in value from January 1, 1947, to January 1, 1948, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service says in releasing its annual estimate of the numbers and value of livestock. There was an increase in the number of hogs in the state during the year, but inventories declined in all other species except cattle, which remained unchanged.

The number of cattle and calves on North Carolina farms at the first of 1948 was estimated at 677,000 head, the same as a year earlier but four per cent more than the 10-year average. An increase of \$4.20 in value per head resulted in a total estimated value January 1, this year, of \$58,154,000 as compared with \$55,311,000 on January 1, 1947, and a ten-year average value of \$29,639,000.

Hogs and pigs on January 1 were estimated at 1,191,000, eight per cent more than a year earlier but one per cent less than the 10-year average. The value of the state's January 1 swine inventory was placed at \$36,206,000, almost five million dollars above the January, 1947 values.

Chickens on North Carolina farms Jan-

uary 1 were estimated to number 10,532,000, 13 per cent less than the January, 1947 estimate of 12,111,000 and the smallest chicken inventory since 1941.

The number of mules on North Carolina farms January 1, 1948, was placed at 269,000 head, the smallest January 1 inventory since 1923. The average value per head declined \$16 to \$124 during the past year. The drop in number and per head value resulted in a total decline in value of \$4,522,000 during the year. The January 1 inventory of horses on North Carolina farms was estimated at 92,000 head as compared with 95,000 a year ago and a ten-year average of 82,000 head.

The number of livestock on farms and ranches in the United States declined during 1947 to the lowest level since 1939. Numbers have dropped four years in succession since reaching the all-time peak on January 1, 1944. The decline during 1947 was somewhat larger than in 1945 and 1946 but less than in 1944. For the second year in a row, numbers of each species of livestock and of chickens and turkeys were lower at the end of the year.

State Farm Income Drops Nine Million

North Carolina is one of only four states in the nation whose cash receipts from farm marketing showed a decrease during 1947, according to Farm Management experts at State College.

Although receipts for the nation as a whole rose 23 per cent—from \$24,500,000,000 in 1946 to \$30,200,000,000 in 1947—the farm income in North Carolina showed a decrease of \$9,200,000. Only other states showing a decrease were Delaware, South Carolina, and Florida.

Receipts from North Carolina crops during 1947 were \$32,100,000 less, primarily caused by lower prices for tobacco; but receipts from livestock and livestock products increased \$22,500,000.

Almost one-half of all farm accidents occur in the barn. Such things as ladders in need of repair, careless use of pitchforks, weak haymow floors, and trash accumulations are the cause of most of these accidents, says the National Safety Council, which recommends that farmers turn more attention to accident prevention.

There were 1,191,000 hogs and pigs on North Carolina farms on January 1. This was 8 per cent more than a year earlier but about 1 per cent less than the 10-year average.

N. C. Farmers Will Plant 586,000 Acres of Tobacco In 1948

North Carolina farmers plan to plant 586,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco this year, as compared with 800,000 acres harvested in 1947, according to a recent survey of planting intentions released by Russel P. Handy of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

This year's planting intentions amount to a reduction of 26.75 percent from last year's harvested acreage and is fairly well in line with the acreage allotment reduction of 27.52 percent announced by Clinton P. Anderson, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Handy pointed out that experience shows that actual acreage planted in tobacco usually runs somewhat short of both acreage allotments and intentions expressed by planters early in the season. In this connection he called attention to delays farmers in the flue-cured belts had experienced on account of bad weather in preparing and planting seed beds.

Farmers in the Eastern flue-cured belt, largest producing area in the state and the nation, Handy reported, are planning to plant 288,000 acres in type 12 tobacco this year, a reduction of 27 percent from last year's harvested acreage of 395,000. Intended acreage for type 11 tobacco, grown in the Old and Middle belts, was reported at 227,000 acres. Last year these belts harvested 311,000 acres. The reduction in these belts is also 27 percent. Border belt planting intentions (type 13) were reported as 71,000 acres, a reduction of approximately 24 percent from last year's harvested acreage of 94,000.

A total of 876,500 acres is expected to be planted in all the flue-cured belts in the country this year, on the basis of reports received from farmers. This is a reduction of 26 percent from last year's 1,183,000 acres harvested, but a drop of only eight percent from the 1937-46 average.

Burley producers in the mountains of western North Carolina have indicated that they will plant 9,500 acres of light air-cured type 31 tobacco, only 100 acres less than last year. Burley growers in this state are little affected by acreage allotment reductions. Planting intentions for burley producers throughout the country was placed at 410,800 acres, as compared with 418,700 acres harvested in 1947 and a ten-year average of 422,510 acres. The reduction from last year amounts to about two percent.

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PROGRAM SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

7:00 Sign On.	9:15 Sunday Session.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:00 House of Mystery (MBS).
7:02 Morning Melodies.	9:30 Green's Funeral Home.	12:30 Mutual Music Show (MBS).	3:30 True Detective (MBS).
7:30 Six Gospel Singers.	9:45 Voice of Prophecy.	1:00 AP News.	4:00 Your Band of the Week.
7:45 Waltz Time.	10:15 Four Notes.	1:05 Swing and Sway With Kaye.	4:30 Quick as a Flash (MBS).
7:55 AP News.	10:25 AP News.	1:30 Bill Cunningham (MBS).	5:00 Sunday Quiet Hour.
8:00 Gospel Four Quartet.	10:30 New Bethel Singers.	1:45 Here's to Veterans.	5:30 Nick Carter (MBS).
8:15 Spiritual Five.	10:45 Your Community Chapel.	2:00 Gospel Brothers Singers.	6:00 Ted Steele.
8:30 Sunrise Salute.	11:00 Sun. Morning Worship Hour.	2:15 Guest Star.	6:15 Sports Parade.
9:00 Melody Jubilee Singers.	12:00 AP News.	2:30 Juvenile Jury (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.

MONDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:15 Four Knights.	12:30 WHNC Jamhoree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:30 Allen Roth, Symphony.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	2:00 Martin Block (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:30 Music of Manhattan.	6:00 Cliff Edwards Show.
8:15 Leggett's Record Shop.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family.	6:30 Sign Off.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker.	

TUESDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.	12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.	3:45 Vincent Lopez.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:45 The Farm Journal.	4:00 The 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:30 Norman Cloutier.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	2:30 The Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:30 Sign Off.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

WEDNESDAY

6:30 Sign On.	8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
6:31 RFD 890.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	9:15 Four Knights.	12:30 WHNC Jamhoree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:55 AP News.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	2:00 Martin Block Show.	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:30 Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.

THURSDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.	12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.	3:45 Vincent Lopez.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:45 The Farm Journal.	4:00 The 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:30 Norman Cloutier.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	2:30 The Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

FRIDAY

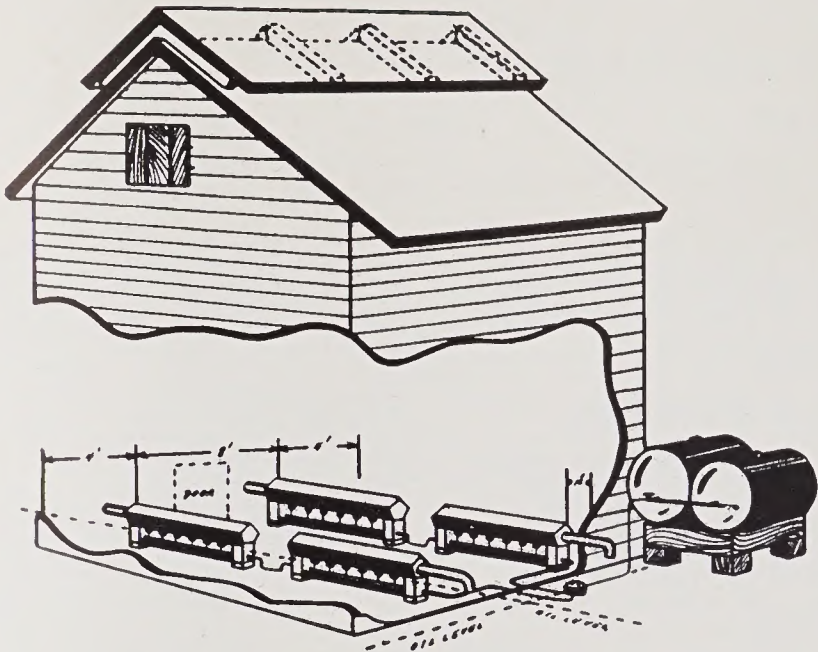
6:30 Sign On.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:15 Four Knights.	12:30 WHNC Jamhoree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
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8:15 Leggett's Record Review.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

SATURDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:30 Quikie Platter.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:00 Saturday Afternoon Jamhoree
6:31 RFD 890.	10:00 Pauline Alpert (MBS).	12:30 WHNC Jamhoree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:15 Stitching Time.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Church of God Hour.	1:00 The Prove Me Hour.	5:15 Dance Orchestra (MBS).
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:15 The Waltz Lives On.	5:30 Cecil Brown (MBS).
7:55 AP News.	11:15 M. M. Cole Music.	1:30 This Is Jazz (MBS).	5:45 Jan Angus (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Hear the Southland Calling.	2:00 The Old Gospel Hour.	6:00 The Jumping Jacks.
9:00 Bill Harrington (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	2:30 Deep River Boys.	6:15 Sports Parade.
9:15 Western Serenade.	12:00 AP News.	2:45 Men Behind the Melody.	6:30 Sign Off.

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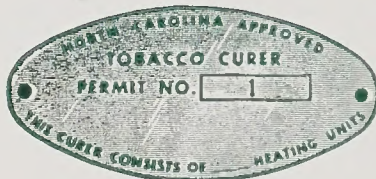


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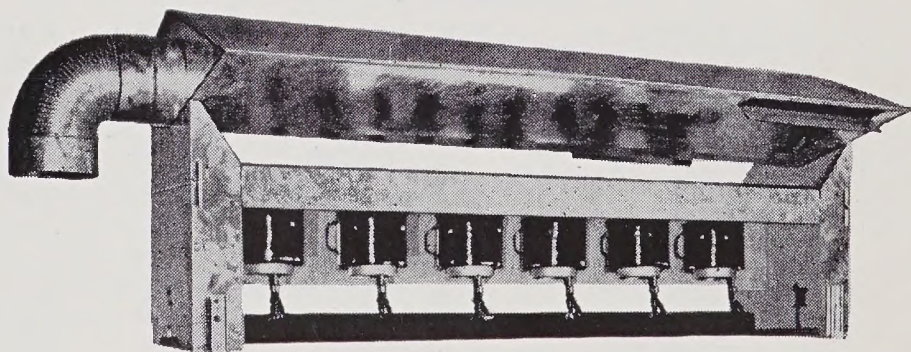
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